

THE POLYNESIAN.

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This government stands in a singular and somewhat anomalous position, in regard to the opposition which is at present arrayed or arraying itself against it. Within itself, it has nothing to fear. All subjects are united to sustain a liberal and efficient government. Whatever diversity of opinion might possibly have been entertained among them in regard to the expediency of any particular measure, it is now lost by the greater, outward pressure, which tends to bring the several parts into firmer union. Common danger has always the effect to produce common interests, and although in this case, danger is altogether out of the question, yet the many rough assaults, disguised thrusts, and attempts at general obloquy, of which the members of government have of late been made the subject, have had the happy effect which is produced in other countries, where a legitimate opposition exists. It has concentrated power, shown who are and who are not friends, and developed views and principles to a greater extent, on either side, than would otherwise have been so soon effected. This is a result which could scarcely have been anticipated by its adversaries, and we cannot but view the government at present as in a fortunate position, and one which daily brings increasing advantages. This opinion may at first view seem paradoxical. But let us examine the reasons for arriving at this conclusion. We find a young, and in proportion to its means, a vigorous government, receiving the sincere and hearty support of the people over whom it is called to administer. Native-born and naturalized subjects have found one common ground of union, and an honest love of country is rapidly developing itself, which augurs the most beneficial results. Varying greatly, as they do in habits, mental acquirements, and civilization, yet they are knit together by the interest of a country in common, with a territory so centred and limited as to admit of no local dissensions. The advantages of numbers on one side are counterbalanced on the other by superior intelligence and attainments. The necessity which each feels for the other has produced a harmony and begot a confidence extremely favorable for political action. Hence we find on the part of government; a union of purpose and strength resulting from a thorough knowledge of the ground upon which it stands, in its domestic relations, and a consciousness of its real footing with foreign powers, which secures to it, in its present stage of being, a highly necessary and useful prestige.

The real end of its adversaries is to destroy this point in its character, and nothing, as it appears to us, can be more unwise. Let them accomplish their designs, and break down the moral energy and mental force which gives it influence at home and abroad, and in what situation does it leave them? A steady, well-defined, and equitable policy, strong because right, with a fair and gaining reputation, would be succeeded by a weak, shuffling, vacillating course, blindly staggering from side to side, like a person groping in the dark, and treading the right path often by accident than by skill. Is the latter to be preferred? Would the rights of property, between man and man, be better secured? Is not the character of a government for high-toned self respect, just and prudent councils and elevated designs, of use and value, even to aliens who reside within its protection and jurisdiction. We presume they think so, or else they would not manifest so keen a sensibility to what they consider its errors in judgment or policy. But the case stands singularly between them and government. In times past their influence over it, when it partook more of an indigenous character than at present, was great, and possibly not undeserved. The country owes very much to the foreign residents.—Commerce, agriculture, the productions and

manufactures of foreign climes, the blessings and refinements of civilization, have been by them transplanted to these shores. The aggregate advantages of this influence, even bearing in view certain evils which everywhere parasitically cling to the stately trunk of civilization, are inestimable. Whether or not seeking individual wealth or aggrandisement, the residents have brought with them a cup overflowing with good gifts, and of the credit due them for these and all other acts by which they have benefitted the land, we would not have them shorn of one tittle. In numberless ways their deeds speak for themselves, and of the merit to each individually due, the community will be the judge. The native population could not be the participants of these bounties, without gaining yearly upon the standard of the white population. The nearer they approached that, the more centrifugal became the respective forces; for, while the distinction was wide between them, the more powerful and intelligent would, from very shame, abstain from hostility to the greatly weaker or inferior.—It would have been like the attack of lions upon jackalls, or sharks upon pilot-fishes. In peace and harmony, they are mutually serviceable. But should nature by any freak transform the humble followers into rival seekers of prey, then their passions are immediately at issue. So with the Hawaiians. While they were children in the ways of civilization, they were easily led, and by designing men too often duped. As they grew in stature and knowledge it brought them more in competition with their white brethren. What once had oracular force, now admitted of debate. They were rapidly approaching, in many points, the standard of rivalry; consequently, interests became jarring, and views conflicting.

The disquisition of the policy by which government has attempted to reconcile the antagonistic principles arising from this state of things and its effects upon society, we must reserve for another paper.

Statistics of the Whaling Fleet for the year 1844. Hawaiian Islands.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

Nos. 133—Value of, including outfits, \$3,990,000.
Whale Oil—143,612 bbls.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$1,436,120.
Sperm Oil—52,723 bbls.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$1,531,690.
Bone—1,333,400 lbs.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$401,520.
Seamen—3,990.
 Total amount of American whaling property for Honolulu—\$7,463,330.

BREMEN SHIPS.

Nos. 9—Value of, with outfits, \$230,000.
Whale Oil—16,000 bbls.—Value, \$216,500.
Sperm Oil—130 bbls.—Value, \$3,900.
Bone—133,000 lbs.—Value, \$41,400.
Seamen—270.
 Total amount of Bremen whaling property for Honolulu, \$405,300.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Nos. 14—Value of, with outfits, \$420,000.
Whale Oil—21,650 bbls.—Value, \$216,500.
Sperm Oil—215 bbls.—Value, \$6,450.
Bone—199,000 lbs.—Value, \$59,700.
Seamen—420.
 Total amount of French whaling property for Honolulu—\$701,950.

ENGLISH SHIPS.

Nos. 3—Value of, with outfits, \$80,000.
Sperm Oil—1400 bbls.—Value, \$42,000.
Seamen—90.
 Total amount of English whaling property for Honolulu—\$122,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Nos. 3—Value of, with outfits, \$30,000.
Whale Oil—5,300 bbls.—Value, \$53,000.
Sperm Oil—700 bbls.—Value, \$21,000.
Bone—46,000 lbs.—Value \$13,300.
Seamen—90.
 Total amount of New Brunswick whaling property for Honolulu—\$167,300.

DANISH SHIPS.

Nos. 2—Value of, with outfits, \$50,000.
Whale Oil—3550 bbls.—Value, \$35,500.
Bone—36,000 lbs.—Value, \$9,300.
Seamen—60.
 Total amount of Danish whaling property for Honolulu—\$95,300.

NORWEGIAN SHIPS.

Nos. 1—Value, with outfits, \$20,000.
Whale Oil—800 bbls.—Value, \$3,000.
Sperm Oil—50 bbls.—Value, \$1,500.
Bone—3,000 lbs.—Value, \$2,400.
Seamen—25.
 Total amount of Norwegian whaling property for Honolulu—\$31,900.

TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Ships—165—Valued at \$1,370,000.
Whale Oil—195,812 b. Value, \$1,956,120.
Sperm Oil—55,213 bbls. Value, \$1,656,540.
Bone—1,765,400 lbs.—Value \$529,620.
Seamen—4945.
 Grand total—\$9,014,230.

PORT OF LAHAINA—MAUI.

ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

Nos. 301—Value of, including outfits, \$9,030,000.
Whale Oil—202,374 bbls.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$2,023,740.
Sperm Oil—120,367 bbls.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$3,626,010.
Bone—2,933,600 lbs.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$831,580.
Seamen—9,030.
 Total amount of American whaling property for Lahaina—\$15,566,330.

BREMEN SHIPS.

Nos. 10—Value of, with outfits, \$300,000.
Whale Oil—21,530 bbls. Value, \$215,300.
Sperm Oil—670 bbls.—Value, \$20,100.
Bone—203,000 lbs.—Value, \$60,900.
Seamen—300.
 Total amount of Bremen whaling property for Lahaina, \$596,800.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Nos. 12—Value of, with outfits, \$300,000.
Whale Oil—11,300 bbls. Value, \$113,000.
Sperm Oil—167 bbls.—Value, \$5,010.
Bone—110,000 lbs.—Value, \$33,000.
Seamen—360.
 Total amount of French whaling property for Lahaina, \$451,010.

ENGLISH SHIPS.

Nos. 2—Value of, with outfits, \$50,000.
Sperm Oil—900 bbls.—Value, \$27,000.
Seamen—60.
 Total amount of English whaling property, \$77,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 1—Value of, with outfit—\$30,000.
Whale Oil—2,200 bbls.—Value, \$22,000.
Sperm Oil—300 bbls.—Value, \$9,000.
Bone—9,000 lbs.—Value \$30,000.
Seamen—30.
 Total amount of New Brunswick whaling property, \$40,000.

TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Ships—326—Value of, including outfits, \$9,740,000.
Whale Oil—237,954 bbls. Value, \$2,379,540.
Sperm Oil—122,904 bbls.—Value, \$3,637,120.
Bone—3,231,600 lbs.—Value, \$934,430.
Seamen—9,730.
 Grand total—\$16,761,140.

OTHER PORTS.

AMERICAN SHIPS. ARRIVALS.

Nos. 6—Value of, with outfits—\$130,000.
Whale Oil—3,350 bbls.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$33,500.
Sperm Oil—3,900 bbls. Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$117,000.
Bone—30,000 lbs.—Value of, at a shade less than last quotations from United States, \$9,000.
Seamen—130.
 Total amount of American whaling property for other ports, \$339,500.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF WHALING PROPERTY, SHIPS, AND SEAMEN, TOUCHING AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, DURING 1844:—

Property.	Ships.	Seamen.
American, \$23,374,160	410	13,200
Bremen, 1,002,100	19	570
French, 1,152,960	26	730
English, 199,000	5	150
N. Brunswick, 207,300	4	120
Danish, 95,300	2	60
Norwegian, 31,900	1	25
Grand total, \$26,063,220	497	14,905

Many of the ships touched twice during the year, and some visited two ports, which have been respectively calculated, and of course contribute to swell the actual amount. Many ships have, however, visited the minor ports from which we have no returns. The same estimates to arrive at the true amounts, which we gave in the Polynesian of Oct. 19, for the whaling statistics of that date, will equally apply to these. The great increase of this branch of shipping at these islands is owing to the opening of the new fishing grounds on the North West. The heaviest fare taken this season is that of the Ontario, Captain Green, of Sag Harbor, 4,000 bbls., which, with bone, are worth \$52,000. The most valuable cargo was that of the California, Lawrence, of New Bedford, 2,600 sperm, worth \$73,000.

The Oregon legislature assembled in Dec., ult. The laws are said to be well received and respected. Two severe laws have been passed; the one against the introduction, manufacture or sale, of ardent spirits; the other against the introduction of "negroes!" What evils they fear from them, we do not learn.

Of late there has been much rain. The wheat crop has been very heavy, and will leave a large surplus, after satisfying the wants of all the settlers. Some fields average 50 bushels to the acre. At a fair price, a market for from 1,000 to 3,000 barrels might be found for fresh flour at this port, annually. If a supply could be depended on, it would obviate the necessity of the whalers laying in more than a year's stock, upon leaving home. The internal consumption of flour here is greatly upon the increase.—There will shortly be abundance of lumber for export. Wages and prices are high. The immigrating party this year suffered considerably in the journey.

The Oregonians will doubtless find this the most available market for their surplus produce; the returns for which can be made in sugar, coffee, molasses, arrow root, and other productions of the kingdom; or in English, American or China goods, of which at all seasons there is generally a good stock on hand.

Our files for England will go forward by the Columbia, which sails in a few days.—The last dates were sent by the Modeste, via Valparaiso.

It appears that common rumor was correct in ascribing great wealth to the late Governor of Hawaii. He has left a large amount of treasure, a portion of which has been received at the Treasury Office.—Among his effects were found large stores of valuable English and China goods, consisting of broad cloths, silks, etc.

In L'Océanie Française of Nov. 17th., we find a table of meteorological observations for Nou Hiva, Marquesas—bay of Vaiohae, by which it appears that the extremes of temperature are from 23deg. 8 to 36deg. 6, R. or 34 deg. 3 to 107 7, F. the mean, 28d. 7, R. or 96deg. 3 Fah. The atmosphere is very humid, the prevailing winds being from the north. In the month of March in which there was the least rain, there were not less than 14 wet days. In June 30. During the first nine month of 1844, there were 205 rainy days, giving a mean of 24 monthly.

Hilo itself, we do not think would exceed this bay in the moisture of its climate. The effect upon the health of the garrison is not mentioned.